

DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL

Table with 2 columns: Term, Price. Rows include Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, and Single Copies.

GALLAWAY & KEATING, 212 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

ARBITRATION AS A REMEDY.

Senator Stanford of California, who has made a fortune of \$30,000,000 by grinding labor, says that the passage of a law by Congress, requiring the arbitration of all matters at variance between capital and labor, will prevent the investment of capital in any branch of business which employs labor, as shrewd business men will never risk their money in an enterprise controlled by an impetuous, inexperienced and irresponsible board of arbitration. This argument is inspired by the belief that a commission will always be prejudiced against capital, when the danger is it will be influenced against labor. During the last few days a strike has occurred in which a board of arbitration would have been forced to decide against labor and for capital. The shoe-makers of Lynn, Mass., a week ago struck for higher wages. They insisted that they were making their employers still richer by working at starvation wages. The shoe manufacturers declared that their profits would not justify any increase of wages, and to show that they could not afford it without bankruptcy, they invited the strikers and the public to investigate their books. The New York Herald sent a representative to Lynn, and after a thorough investigation of the leading shoe factories, he gives the figures as to the cost of manufacturing and the selling price of different grades of shoes. For example, he was shown a sheep kid shoe which the manufacturers sell for \$9 a dozen, or 75 cents a pair. The cost of production, he was told, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Rows include Upper stock, Trimmings, Stitching, Sole and other stock, etc.

In another instance, where the selling price is \$18 a dozen, or \$1.50 a pair, the cost is divided thus:

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It will be seen from these figures that in one case the net profit is 3 cents and in the other 6, or less than 5 per cent. This is an extremely small profit, and it must be remembered that from this there is to be deducted the losses from bad debts and the usual business risks, which are never and cannot be included in the manufacturing and selling expenses. These Lynn manufacturers, however, are in no worse condition than a majority of manufacturers all over the country. Men will not put money into manufacturing on any such showing of profit, but where money is already invested in machinery and buildings the owners have preferred to keep it there, hoping there will be an improvement in business. It is the business of workmen to know the condition of trade before they strike, under the belief that they are enriching their employers. The above figures show that the shoe manufacturers of Lynn are making less than 5 per cent, on their capital, out of which they have to pay for bad debts, and the maintenance of a cash fund out of which the weekly wages must be paid the moment they are due, yet the laborers ask for an increase of wages. If Congress should create a board of arbitration, strikes will not be confined to labor, as capital will often strike for reduced wages. Arbitration will occasionally benefit and injure both capital and labor. But it will prevent strikes, and thus subvert the interests of both and prevent any disturbances of the great commercial interests of the country.

BOTH SIDES THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone has laid before the people of England his plan for settling the troubles of Ireland. He plainly showed that one of two alternatives is offered. Either England must so arrange matters as to satisfy the Irish people, and so bring harmony between the two nations, or, leaving Ireland discontented and insubordinate, it people must be coerced into yielding a submission that is hateful to them, and that will be fruitful of crime and a standing danger to England in case of war with any formidable foreign power. If concession is made to Ireland it must be such as will reasonably content the population, make them feel that a connection with England is advantageous to their interests without degrading their manliness or outgaging their love of their native land. When a similar concession was made to Canada the disaffection that had visited there ceased, and at this moment the English Crown has no

to British soil than the Canadians.

Other nations have dealt with dissatisfied, and consequently disorderly, portions of their possessions in the same way, and with success. Why should not the system that has proved successful elsewhere, prove equally advantageous when applied to Ireland? The system of force has long been tried in that country and has always failed to produce more than temporary results. Military power could quell open disorder as long as its severity was outraging every sentiment of humanity, but it only sours the minds of the people and left them hating England with renewed bitterness. To-day the alternative is concession or coercion. From concession as much may be gained as in Canada or elsewhere; from coercion can come only an augmentation of existing evils. The case thus put is a very strong one; what can England present that is sufficiently powerful to overthrow it? "Necessity, the tyrant's plea," is its plea. Ireland is close neighbor to England, and if, in case of foreign war, Ireland should use the powers proposed to be conceded to it in favor of Britain's enemy and admit its fleets into Irish ports, there to carry on war with England, England would be in dire jeopardy. Her coast would be within ready reach of the foe, and her national existence in danger. Therefore, it is claimed, "self preservation, the first law of nature," requires that Ireland should be kept in a subordinate position, and be governed in every department by England, with no power over her own fate, no word in her own destinies, be treated for the most part as a dependency to be governed for the benefit of its rulers, not for its own welfare. Thus fearing for themselves and distrusting the Irish people, a large portion of the English people are cast into an agony of terror by Gladstone's proposition to do right and trust that right will win loyalty and confidence. But the alarmed portion of the English are in the dilemma that causes them "to be afraid of doing right for fear of doing wrong." This feeling of distrust in the Irish people and expectation that any increase of power and privilege they might obtain would be used to the detriment of England, aways a large portion of the English people into a strong and often fierce determination to refuse justice to Ireland. What will be the result only time can tell. England will be shaken to her center before the question is settled. One thing is certain, from this time what Gladstone has offered will be the least Ireland will accept, and that country will be a scene of commotion and agitation, until, wearied and at her wits' end, England will be compelled grudgingly to yield to necessity what it has now the opportunity to present gracefully, and with a aim to have acted from a sense of justice and rectitude.

ON 'CHANGE.

SOMEBODY has taken the peg out of the wheat board and forgotten to replace it.

CLOSING prices of May options at Chicago yesterday: Pork, \$9.05. Lard, 5.85c. Hard red sides, 5.15c. Corn, 37c. Wheat, 70c. Oats, 29c.

DURING the lull between reports from New York at the Cotton Exchange the boys while away the time betting on baseball. Many a good man was downed yesterday betting on the home nine. They will have a chance to get even to-day.

VISITORS on 'Change yesterday: C. H. Spilman, C. H. Hodge, Kansas City; Sam S. Einstein, Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Lowman, Huntington, Miss.; C. Cronshaw, Lucy, Tenn.; H. P. Murdoch, Helena, Ark.; N. A. Taylor, L. Taylor, W. Carroll, Senatobia, Miss.; Hugh L. Roseburgh, Wm. S. Cairns, Liverpool, England.

AMUSEMENTS.

Memphis Theater.

Barlow, Wilson & Rankin's minstrels made their second appearance this season at the Memphis Theater, and were greeted by one of the best houses of the season. The company has been greatly strengthened since its appearance here, and its program is replete with excellent specialties. George Wilson is, of course, as funny as ever, keeping his audience in constant laughter, but Carl Rankin is pushing him close for first place, and the popular George must look to his laurels. W. Carroll, Senatobia, Miss., an accomplished master of his instrument, and earned a triple encore for his exquisite playing. The Lentini brothers were, by general consent, voted incomparably the best acrobats ever seen here. Almost every one of their feats is new, difficult and dangerous, and they are all executed with a degree of ease, finish and grace rare to the average acrobat, and the beauty of it is they keep their clothes on. No spangles, no lights, no pantomime, no monkey business, but dress suits, black knee breeches and acrobatic feats of the most difficult description. Their performance is simply perfect, and no one should neglect the opportunity to see them. The song and dance by Hertz, Goodyear, Tierney, Wayne, Welby, Pearce, Mack and Casey duplicated previous efforts in the same line, and was encored again and again. Mr. Muldoon's classic poses were also much admired. Other features were Welby and Pearl, acrobatic dancers; Adams and Casey's musical medley and the usual budget of good things in the first part, among which Rankin's imitation of a German is conspicuously fine. The programme ends with a very tame burlesque of the Mikado, which is unworthy of the high order of excellence of the programme which precedes it. It is wretched stuff.

Boycotters in Court at New York.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Eighteen boycotters were arraigned in Police Court to-day charged with conspiracy. Seven of them were tailors, seven spinners and four bakers. Justice Wiley decided to make a test case, and entertained the case of conspiracy against George Lenhart and Matthew Murray, members of the Tailors' Union. Bail for \$250 was furnished. A few of the more aggressive boycotters were freed. The others were

SEND ON EVERY DOLLAR.

POWDERLY'S APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE STRIKERS.

The Master Workman interviewed at His Home at Scranton, Pa.—What He Says.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 15.—General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor to-day addressed the following circular to members of the order: Noble Order of the Knights of Labor of America. You have all read of the great strike on the Gould lines of railway in the Southwest. Its history is being written day by day. It makes but little difference now whether the men of the Southwest acted wisely or not. Let us pass that part of the affair over for it, so, has passed into history. The General Executive Board of the order attempted to settle the trouble and restore harmony; agreements were made with them by Jay Gould, but when the board reached St. Louis Mr. Hoxie would not treat with them. Not that alone, but the positively refused to employ Knights of Labor whether they had been active in the strike or not. It now becomes the part of every man and woman in the order to take up the fight of the men of the Southwest and assist them to the full. In considering Payne's right to his seat, most of the witnesses testifying as to the use of money were Democrats, some being ex-members of the Legislature who were at the time offered various sums, notably Representative Kable, who testified that Senator Ramey offered him \$5000 to vote for Payne, saying that was what he (Ramey) got. Evidence is cited to show two banks wherein Ramey deposited \$2500 cash, and also to show large investments at the time by State Senator Elmer (and Representatives Mooney, Roche and others).

THE MAJORITY REPORT

is somewhat sensational, and has caused great stir, especially among the friends of L. A. Russell, who tells of picking up a \$20 bill on the floor of R. D. Page's room, Page being Payne's manager, and of J. J. Hall, who told of entering John Huntington's room unceremoniously and finding stacks of bills—more bills piled up than he ever saw in the bank of which he is director. The committee sets forth that Huntington, who is one of the directors of the Standard Oil Company, was regarded as the pursuer of the Payne crowd, and as soon as this committee was appointed he fled to Cuba and has not been available.

THE MAJORITY REPORT

signed by two Democratic members is devoted to arguments to impeach the most damaging witnesses, and while admitting there have been many newspaper rumors, much testimony of a general nature as to corruption and bribery, that there is no direct evidence, and that the connecting link is not every case, so that they hold such evidence should not be certified to the United States Senate to blacken the character of any man.

PENDING DISCUSSION TO PRINT THE REPORTS

and substitute the minority for the majority report, recess was taken till to-morrow morning, and the matter will probably be up in the House for the rest of the week.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Abrogation of the Hawaiian Treaty—Reports on Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate closed the day to-day, according to previous notice, at 2 o'clock. The Hawaiian treaty was about to be taken up, when Senator Sherman made known the fact that the House Committee on Ways and Means had to do with the Hawaiian treaty, and suggested that the matter lie over for the present. Thereupon its consideration was postponed for a fortnight. The existing treaty with Hawaii was promulgated June 3, 1875, and by its terms it is to continue in force for seven years, and thenceforth until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same. The seven years expired in 1882, and the purpose of the treaty was to give the Senate six months for a term of years, so that neither party shall have the power of abrogating it at twelve months' notice, as a present. The Van Wyck resolution for open consideration, which applied to this treaty alone, went over with it. The bill and the Hawaiian treaty were then taken up, and Mr. Sherman made a long speech in favor of it. The original treaty, which was for the settlement of cotton and mining claims, was concluded and promulgated many years ago, and under it Mexico has already paid a large sum of money to the United States, of which has, however, not been paid over by the State department to the claimants. The pending proposition is to reopen the treaty in order to give Mexico a chance to introduce evidence to show that the original treaty was made by fraud, and the money is held by the State department in violation of the treaty. The proposition to reopen has been pending in the Senate since 1883, and has been a subject of discussion at every session since then. It has been once rejected, and by some parliamentary movement made by the friends of the treaty, it is now before the Senate for a second time. The proposition to reopen has been pending in the Senate since 1883, and has been a subject of discussion at every session since then. It has been once rejected, and by some parliamentary movement made by the friends of the treaty, it is now before the Senate for a second time.

Mr. Powderly interviewed.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 15.—In an interview this afternoon Mr. Powderly, when asked what he thought of Mr. Gould's reply to his manifesto, said: "I have not had much time to think of it, for this has been an unusually busy day for me. I don't think, however, that Mr. Gould has answered my letter. His reply is a quibble and an evasion, and he is fairly slops over on some points. All that he does is to make a long list of his own wrongs, and evidently wants to pose before the country in the light of a martyr, but the Knights of Labor do not propose to honor him with martyrdom. We have invited him to carry the threats of propositions in the courts and we are ready to meet them. He has announced some time ago his intention to commence a series of prosecutions against us and we want him to proceed at once. We shall not be swayed from our course by anything he may say or do. Just as soon as possible we shall ask the committee of the order to investigate the charges against him, and if the Knights of Labor are so screened, we are at fault they will not be screened. We are a Congressional committee investigate the strike first, ascertain the causes leading to it, then make them public without delay. Mr. Gould acts, or rather talks, like a man who fears he will be injured if he should be exposed. He is a cowardly fellow, and that would not be justly injuring him. It would merely be upholding the law. If any of our men are amenable let them also suffer."

Mr. Powderly was called to Chicago late to-night on important business connected with the Knights of Labor, but at 11:30 o'clock had not responded to the call, and was still here.

In the interview noted Mr. Powderly further said he would not reply to Mr. Gould's letter. He would meet him in court, and bring his suits. He denied the statement of Mr. Gould that everything they agreed to was carried out. He claimed that Vice-President Hoxie refused to comply with Mr. Gould's instructions, and would not meet a committee of the strikers, nor would he meet a committee for the company. No boycott has been issued against Mr. Gould or his roads. Our General Executive Committee has not considered the matter at all, and if the assemblies are passing resolutions to boycott, they are acting without authority from the board. The matter is now in the hands of the General Executive Board, and nothing must be done without their consent, so far as the Knights of Labor are concerned. In such existing times as these it is easy to find lawless characters enough to commit acts of violence and to resort to all sorts of incendiary methods, but all sorts of contumacious such a thing, nor anything likely to lead to violence. Mr. Gould makes a mistake when he assumes that I or the Knights of Labor are going to single him out and follow him up in any way. In the event of his suing the Knights of Labor for damages, we are willing to meet in

in all cases where the law has been violated.

The Gould-Powderly Conference.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The full report of the conference at 195 Broadway between Mr. Gould, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Bonerville, Mr. Powderly, Mr. Hayes, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Turner, March 30, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., will be made public here in to-morrow morning's papers. The report is very lengthy, containing about 9000 words. Its main points have all been published heretofore, so that it contains nothing of general interest.

DECIDEDLY SENSATIONAL.

REPORT IN THE OHIO SENATORIAL BRIBERY CASE.

Money Said to Have Been Recklessly Scattered Among the Legislators.

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—The legislative committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in electing H. B. Payne Senator in January, 1884, reported this evening. The minority report, signed by three Republicans, is lengthy and accompanied by 800 pages of evidence, the important points of which are cited to show that while none of the members of the present Assembly have been conclusively impeached, the charge had been made as to corrupt methods, and the testimony fully justifies that it be certified at once to the United States Senate for action by that body. In considering Payne's right to his seat, most of the witnesses testifying as to the use of money were Democrats, some being ex-members of the Legislature who were at the time offered various sums, notably Representative Kable, who testified that Senator Ramey offered him \$5000 to vote for Payne, saying that was what he (Ramey) got. Evidence is cited to show two banks wherein Ramey deposited \$2500 cash, and also to show large investments at the time by State Senator Elmer (and Representatives Mooney, Roche and others).

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget in the House of Commons this evening. He stated that the expenses for 1885-86 were £1,393,327 less, and the receipts £1,208,693 less than the estimates made by Mr. Childers a year ago, making an actual deficit of £2,643,943 instead of £2,877,471, as estimated. The diminution in revenue was most marked in the case of alcohol, the receipts derived from which were £971,000 below the estimate, and £1,179,000 below the receipts derived from alcohol in 1884-85. Within a decade there has been a decrease in revenue from alcohol of £4,600,000. This has been due to changes in the habits of the people, and has been concurrent with an enormous increase in revenue derived from the comforts of life. The falling off in receipts from alcohol has been reduced about one-half by increased receipts derived from tea, tobacco and fruits. There has actually been no substantial increase in the revenue except in the case of alcohol.

For the fiscal year of 1886-87 expenditures are estimated at £30,429,599 and the revenues at £28,885,000. It is proposed to meet the deficit by taking £800,000 from the £700,000 applicable to the reduction of the national debt, which has been reduced £30,000,000 in the past five years. It is also proposed to abolish the license tax on private brewing in cottages, the annual revenue of which is under £5, entailing a loss of £16,000 in revenue. Then there will remain a surplus estimated at £258,771. No further changes are proposed in taxation which the government regrets its inability to reduce. The budget was adopted by the House.

Bismarck on the Germanizing of Poland.

Prinze Bismarck, in the upper house of the Prussian Landtag this afternoon, speaking on the government bill expropriating the land of the Poles in Poser, declared that the colonization of German Poland by Germans was a defensive act, undertaken by Prussia to avert the Polish destruction of Germany, and to prevent the inhabitants of large communes of German ancestry from becoming wholly Polishized, and, as the history of the past thirty years showed, they were tending to become. "The government," said the Chancellor, "must not be deceived by the promises of the Poles, and while it is to desire to expatriate the Poles of themselves, still it does not wish to be extirpated itself by the Poles." The upper house of the Diet has adopted the bill for Germanizing Poland.

Terrible Accident in Corsica.

PARIS, April 15.—Nine persons were killed and a number were injured to-day at Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, by the collapse of a mansion.

Took His Life While Insane.

LONDON, April 15.—The inquest was held to-day in the case of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who committed suicide last Tuesday. Testimony was given showing that the earl suffered greatly from melancholia. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he took his life while insane.

Prince Krapotkin.

Pall Mall Budget: Bitter prison experiences have not brought out savagery in Krapotkin's manner, which is mild and unassuming. He is highly educated, an intensely intellectual, and must be a person of quick and delicate sympathies. There is absolute freedom from crochets. Prince Krapotkin and Shelley would have understood each other. This Muscovite is distinguished from most prophets by his remarkable lucidity of his ideas and the language in which he expresses them. He has the capacity—a great one in an orator—of at the outset gaining the ear of those to whom he speaks by his seductive grace. There are also times when he makes his words burn within them. He is not dry, he is quite unadorned, and yet there is much beauty in his simple way of appealing to his auditory.

Other League Games.

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score. Rows include Lutins, Augusta, Nashville, Savannah, Chattanooga, Charleston, Atlanta.

Baseball Notes.

The Athletics and Cleveclands will play a match game at the new park Sunday.

The batteries to-day: Smith and Decker for Macon, Knoff and Broughton for Fasselbach for Memphis.

NAT GRAVES arrived late at the Torrance Garden, where the Macon-Memphis game was being played by wire. The appearance of his familiar and smiling face was the signal for a round of applause.

THERE are several good ball players in Cincinnati disengaged now. Among them are Ed. Macon, pitcher; Lou Myers, catcher; Ed. Rosser, center fielder; William Klusman, second base; Hend Decker, pitcher; William Crowell, pitcher; Bob Gliske, fielder.

Georgia had it all her way yesterday, and made Tennessee tread, beating every Tennessee club that came along. The chances are that Tennessee will

THE BRITISH BUDGET

SUBMITTED TO THE COMMONS BY SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the Coming Year—The Dilke-Crawford Case.

LONDON, April 16.—After Mr. Gladstone has introduced the Irish land bill in the House of Commons to-night Mr. Chamberlain will finish his explanation of reasons for leaving the Cabinet.

Sir Charles Dilke Moving for a Vindication.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir Charles Dilke has sent to the Queen's printer a full and formal denial of all the statements incriminating him in the confession made by Mrs. Crawford to her husband, and on which the latter obtained a decree of divorce from her. Sir Charles expresses the hope that the printer will find cause to intervene and reopen the case for his vindication. The Pall Mall Gazette says that the printer has obtained a mass of information upon which he will take action even to bring the case before a court for examination. Sir Charles Dilke is preparing to make public a statement of the case in his own defense. He will take occasion to do this in an address to the Liberals of Chelsea, which he is arranging to deliver on May 3d.

Disheartened Liberals.

LONDON, April 15.—The absence of modifications of the home rule bill disheartens the Liberals and a movement is on foot to obtain Mr. Gladstone's assent to the introduction of a motion asking the House of Commons before the second reading of the bill to adopt a resolution simply affirming the necessity of establishing a Legislature at Dublin.

The British Budget.

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S. E. RIDGELY (Successor to MURRAY & RIDGELY.) TAILOR, DRAPER & IMPORTER No. 38 MADISON STREET, Cordially invites an inspection of his Large, Fresh and Varied Spring and Summer Stock of English, French and German Worsteds, Casimires and Suitings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in Gentlemen's Wear. Samples and Prices on application to those who have left measures.

OUR FIRST DEFEAT.

FOUR TO ONE IN FAVOR OF MACON.

O'Leary Pitches a Good Game, but the Absence of a Regular Results Disastrously.

The Southern League had its spring opening yesterday, and Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Charleston all sustained defeats at the hands of Georgia clubs. The defeat of the local club was not unexpected, in view of the disorganized condition of its nine. In the absence of Colman and Krehmyer, Fasselbach was put in to catch, and Sned tried to replace him at short. Bradley, a new player, was sent out to right field, and the result of all this changing about was disastrous, as might have been expected. O'Leary pitched a great game, only four base-hits being made off him, and was well supported, only four errors being charged to the local nine, two of which were scored by Sned, one to Andrews and one to Bradley. Sned's errors were the costliest, as one of them resulted in two runs for Macon. Under all the circumstances, it is a matter of congratulation to the friends of the nine that they were not beaten worse, badly handicapped as they were.

The Macons began well, scoring a run on the first inning. Stearns made first base on error by Andrews, it is not stated how, the report being somewhat defective, owing to insufficient details furnished by the operator at the Macon end. Corcoran hit to pitcher, who retired Stearns at second. Harter went out on fly to center field, Core ran making second and scoring on Peltz's two-bagger to left field. Peltz was thrown out by catcher, trying to steal third.

No more runs were made until the seventh inning. Fasselbach, out to catcher, Miller struck out, Malloy hit safe over second for one base, and made second and third on passed balls. Geiss hit safe past short stop for one base, Malloy scoring. Gies made second on catcher's bad throw to second. Stearns made base on balls, a wild pitch advanced Geiss to third, and Stearns to second. Corcoran popped up fly to Sned, who muffed, Geiss and Stearns scoring. Harter hit to second, out at it. Here were three runs made after two men were out by errors of pitcher, catcher and short stop.

Memphis made her only run in the ninth inning, barely escaping a whitewash. Back was first at bat, and flied out to right field. Sned did the same to center field. Andrews sent fly to right field, who muffed it, Andrews making second. Lavin hit past third, making first. Andrews scoring. Whitehead hit to short stop, Lavin out at second.

MEMPHIS.

Table with 2 columns: Player, Score. Rows include Back, Sned, Andrews, Lavin, Whitehead, Fasselbach, Decker, Peltz, O'Leary, Totals.

MACON.

Table with 2 columns: Player, Score. Rows include Stearns, Corcoran, Harter, Gies, Decker, Walsh, Miller, Malloy, Geiss, Totals.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score. Rows include Memphis, Macon.

Another Account.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

MACON, Ga., April 15.—Memphis lost to-day's game through their inability to hit "Cy" Miller, one of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they passed through Atlanta. Memphis is badly handicapped, being without either of their regular catchers. O'Leary and Fasselbach were the battery for Memphis, and Miller and Harter for Macon. Manager Sned played short, and played Bradley at right, whom he picked up as they